NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1868.

VOL. XXVII..... No. 8,354.

# EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE FENIAN TRIALS-USE OF GREEK FIRE.

CORK, Jan. 17 .- A vial of the explosive fluid known as "Greek Fire," was thrown yesterday at one of the witnesses for the Government in the Penian trials here; but the material failed to ignite, and no injury was done. No clue has been obtained

DUBLIN, Jan. 17-Evening .- At the examination of Lennon vesterday, Sergeant Kelly, the survivor of the two policemen who were shot at Stepaside, and a woman, both swore that they fully recognized the prisoner as the man who fired the pistol shots, which wounded one policeman and killed the other.

THE WEATHER. LONDON, Jan. 17 .- The weather is quite stormy. At this hour the wind is blowing hard from the west. The thermometer indicates 45°.

THE SALE OF THE ECCLESIASTICAL PROPERTY. FLORENCE, Jan. 17 .- The sales of the Ecclesiastical estates sequestrated by the Italian Government have so far proved very productive. The sums real ized at these sales show an average appreciation of 43 per cent in the value of the property since it was placed in the market.

# A HURRICANE.

LONDON, Jan. 17.-Information has been received here that a very violent hurricane recently prevailed at Teneriffe and in that vicinity. Ships were driven to sea, houses unroofed and blown down, &c. The damage was very great, though no mention is made

## TURKEY.

THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT TRYING TO RAISE A LOAN.

LONDON, Jan. 17 .- The Turkish Government seeking to raise a loan in the English market, the proceeds of which are to be applied to improving the the navigation of the mouths of the Danube

## CHINA. THE IMPERIAL TROOPS AGAIN DEFEATED BY THE RESELS.

LONDON, Jan. 17 .- Advices from Hong Kong and Shanghai have been received, which state that an other battle had been fought between the Rebels and the Imperialists at Shintung. The Imperialist army, which was under the command of Footal, was again defeated.

# BY STEAMSHIP.

rer of the inhabitants. At Queenstown the precau-tions taken have been of the most extreme character

ror of the inhabitants. At Queenstown the precautions taken have been of the most extreme character. Steam launches with armed marines overhaul all beats that are supposed to be of a suspicious character. At Hanlbowline a very vigilant watch is kept up, and several gunboats are at anchor between it and Rocky Island. An "explosion," said to be traceable to a Fenian origin, has occurred at a farmhouse at Kilrush, and at the same place an attack was made jon a yacht belonging to Col. Vandeleur, and the sammunition on board of it carried away.

In England there is still a general feeling of insecurity both on the part of the Government and the people, while the latter seem to be getting tired of the scare and the uncertainty and look anxiously for a climax of some sort. At Woolwich the Royal Dockyards and Arsenal have been carefully guarded by extra detachments of artillery. While a steam launch, heavily freighted with soldiers, has been on guard duty in the river, the town or land side has been protected by 18,000 bran-new special constables. At Windsor, in addition to the infantry and cavalry always stationed there, the mhabitants of the town and the servants and dependents at the Castle have been sworn in as "specials," and sentries patrol the streets of the town and the lanes of the neighborhood day and night. At Canterbury, Winchester, and other garrison towns, similar precautions have been taken, and in London of course. garrison towns, similar precautions have been taken, and in London, of course, all the Government and public buildings are under military as well as police surveillance. In Wales the Irish "quarters" at all the iron works are said to be in a state of ferment. Several arrests have taken place at Merthyr Tydvil and Dowlais, and the Brotherhoad is said to be very several arrests have taken place at Merthyr Tydvil and Dowlais, and the Brotherhood is said to be very strong in the mountain region, and it is well known that large numbers of Irishmen drill every night among the hills. Up to this date nothing has been heard of the Mercury from New-York, and as the Government received the Cable telegram on December 15, announcing her departure, she ought to be by this time somewhere near the coast. At least half a dozen men-of-war are looking after her. The delay either indicates her loss, or that the Government has been duped, or possibly that she may have proceeded direct to the coast of Africa to obtain letters of marque from King Theodore. Late dispatches from the country inform us that from information received the Government has thought it necessary to surround the person and property of the Prince of Wales in Norfolk with an extra detachment of military. Dispatches from the Channel Islands Jersey and Guernsey tell us that a panic prevails there, and that all the militia and volunteers of the islands were under arms. To-day, Burke, Casey, and Mullady were again brought before Sir Thomas Henry at Bow-st., on the charge of treason felony. The wives of Burke and Casey were admitted to the

Muliady were again brought before Sir Thomas Henry at Bow-st., on the charge of treason felony. The wives of Burke and Casey were admitted to the court during the examination. It was, however, very short, owing to the non-arrival of a new witness who was expected from Birmingham, but did not put in an appearance. The prisoners were again remanded until Thursday, the 9th of January.

The London Times, in the mild form of a letter from a carrespondent signing himself "A Briton." published on New Year's Day a "feeler" on a subject which has been quietly talked over at the Conservative Clubs for some time past, viz.: A proposition to suspend the Habcas Corpus act in England. The reception given to the suggestion by the press generally on the following day will most likely prevent the Government from attempting so extreme an interception given to the suggestion by the press generally on the following day will most likely prevent the Government from attempting so extreme an interference with the liberty of the subject. At a meeting recently held in Warwickshire, a resolution was proposed asking for some "special legislation," but the way in which it was received by the meeting induced the M. P.'s for the County, Messus. Newdegate and Davenport Stomley, Conservatives though they are, to rise and repudiate all sympathy with the motion, and it was at once withdrawp.

The Telegraph, violent as are its denunciations of Fenianism in all forms, condemns quite as strongly this new project of Tory violence and vengeance. It says: "Such counsel to the Government and Queen Victoria is the counsel of covernment and Queen Victoria is the counsel of ewardice. Not only is there no such necessity as that suggested, but no prospect of such a necessity." "The excrescence of foreign munder and felony will drop off without the deadly surgery proposed by 'A Briton."

The Daily Now, in language not less strong, but of course of a more edignified character, condemns the "suggestion." It says: "Freemen hate nartial law because it is asbitrary; houest men because it tramples upon the securities for justice; humane men because it is essentially brital and savage; and wise men because it aggravates the weakness of which it is as sign."

The Star says:
We should present a most humiliating spectable to the

world if we were to confess, by any wild measure of suspension of the law, that all statesmanship had failed, and that Ireland could only be kept under the dominion of the Crown by placing the power of hie and death in the hands of cornets of horse and lieutenants of gun-

The Pall Mall Gazette copies the letter from The Times, prefacingfit with the following "Occasiona

Note":
Fear, the parent of cruelty, is a dangerous adviser. The Times, evoking the spirits of Tem the Devil and the North Cork Militia, published yesterday the following atrocious letter under the following atrocious heading. Severity in checking the pranks of the Fenians is doubtless necessary, but we do not see that aught but disaster could result from the blundering injustice of martial law. However, if the desire frankly expressed by "the unspoken words" is to be gratified, why not try martial law in Clerkenwell? "The man who braved all to save Jamaica" is, happily, still en disponibilité; and Col. Nelson and Mr. Brand are still in Her Majesty's service.

## THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

The following dispatches have reached En-

cland from Bombay via Trieste. They are dated the 14th

of December, and have been to some extent anticipated, The Second Brigade of the field force leaves Bombay immediately, under Brigadier Welby. The Third Brigade consisting of Her Majesty's 45th and the Second Native Infantry Regiments, follows in the course of the week. A transport is now under orders to sail for Vingoria to embark 518 Native Infantry, constituting part of the Fifth Brigade. The preparations for the departure of the 3d and 4th Brigades from Bengal are being rapidly pushed forward. Twenty elephants were embarked on the 7th inst. for Abyssinia, and an equal number will soon follow. The latest news received here concerning the Abyssinian Expedition is of a very cheering character. The difficulties in the way of an advance were gradually disappearing, and it had been decided that the expeditionary force should enter Abyssinia by the Sooros Pass to Senafe. Notwithstanding the number of mules sent from Arabia, Persia, the Mediterranean, and elsewhere, there were not available more than one-third of the number actually required. It is believed that efforts will consequently be made to find them in Abyssina itself. Notwithstanding the efficiency of the Sappers, it is doubtful whether any wheeled carriages can be taken up the forcent beds, which are the only highways into Abyssina. The resolution voluntarily winding up the Bank of Bombay has been adopted, and the new bank was registered bay has been adopted, and the new bank was registered on the 10th inst. All the shares have been allotted. Another dispatch, dated Aden, Dec. 20, says: The head of the Second Brigade is expected to arrive here to-morrow. The Scinde Horse and the Bengal Brigade will arrive between the end of December and the middle of January. Transports with the postal and telegraph staff, the commissariat, the ordnauce, and other stores, are passing daily en route for Abyssinia. Her Majesty's ship Star is engaged in lighting and buoying the Abyssinian coart. The anyray is anyrouching commistion. The ship Star is engaged in lighting and buoying the Abyssinian coast. The survey is approaching completion. The steamer Scinde, from Massowab, arrived at Aden on the 18th of December. The report that the Exyptian authorities there had received a letter announcing that the captives chains had been taken off, and that there was every chance of their speedy release, is considered probable here. Intelligence from Senate to the 11th instant states that the health and spirits of the troops were excellent. The mortality among the horses continued. The Third Cavalry Regiment had lost upward of 156 horses. The weather was very cold. The advanced brigade was to remain at Senafe until the arrival of Sir Robert Napler. It is reported that the Chief of Shoa had surrounded Magdala.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

zibar via Trieste to the 1st of October, an Arabian mer-

chant reported having seen Dr. Livingstone westward of Lake Tajanyika. A CABINET MINISTER ON FENIANISM. The Secretary of State for India, sitting as Chairman of Quarter Sessions in Devonshire on the 2d January, thus addressed the Grand Jury :

The Australasian, from Liverpoel Jan. 4, arrived here yesterday.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE FENIANS.

From Our Special Corresponders.

LONDON, Jan. 4, 1868.

No more outrages to report. The Fennans, perhaps on account of the stringent preventive measures adopted by the Government, and perhaps also on account of the expected arrival of the Mercury, which sailed under Danish colors from New-York. have shifted their base of operations from England to the south of Ireland. The daring seizure of arms from the gunmaker's shop in Cork is the last excitement; and whether the seizure was effected by Fennans or by burglars, it has been made the basis of a thousand rumors as to plots and conspiracies. It has brought the Commander in-Chief of the English forces in Ireland to the south, and Lord Strathnairs now has his head-quarters in Cork, and from there directs the operations of the army against the Fenians (or burglars), and the navy against the Fenians (or burglars), and the other calling for any exceptions and the condition of the south as that a house near the city had been attacked by American Fenians, one of whom fell from a shot by the defending party within, and was carried off by his companious a corpse. These and such like canards—for they have turned out to be nothing else—have caused the Government to crow day the proper in a condition of reling special considerable number of our fellow creatures designs on fellowing and condition of the respondence of the public peace. But the government have the fellow of the proper in a tribute to burglars, and the called the people are separated to the s ple, and that there should be no disposition to attribute to any considerable number of our fellow-creatures designs or feelings which certainly are not properly attributable to them. It would be a most serious misfortune for the idea to get abroad that general discontent and a general feeling of disloyalty is prevailing in this country. It certainly is not the case. All that we have to guard against are isolated, very foolish, and insensate efforts of a very small knot of persons, against whom adequate provisions have been taken. At the same time it is advisable, especially in large towns, that persons should be ready to come forward and give their assistance as special constables, or in any other manner, to prevent attacks being made without any reason to be assigned for them, which may cause a great deal of annoyance, and even lead to more serious consequences.

The New MINISTER TO WASHINGTON.

The following letter, the origin of which is explained,

The following letter, the origin of which is explained appeared in The Daily News of the 4th of January:

The following letter, the origin of which is explained, appeared in The Daily Nerse of the 4th of January:

Six: The Times has renewed its attack on the appointment of Mr. Thornton as Minister at Washington, and recommends the substitution of a parliamentary lord, mentioning several of eminence. Mr. Thornton has been appointed as the ablest man in the diplomatic service at Lord Stanley's disposal, and the question thus raised by The Times is the important one, whether diplomacy ought to be governed by the ordinary rules of promotion subject to fitness, or whether it ought to be open to parliamentary ambition. Before this question is decided adversely to Mr. Thornton's mission to Washington, let us recollect that diplomacy as a service so governed has given us Lord Stratford de Redcliffe at Constantinople, Sir H. Hamilton at St. Petersburg, Sir James Hudson at Florence and Turin, Lord Lyons at Washington, and Lord Clarendon himself at Madrid. Contrast these men at those posts with what parliamentary appointments have done in Lord Normanby at Paris and Florence, in Lord Ashburton and his "capitulation" at Washington, in Mr. Shiel in Italy. The balance, I submit, is largely in favor of adhering to diplomacy as a service, and against reviving parliamentary appointments to diplomatic positions. But we don't know, it is said, Mr. Thornton. Of course, a man compelled to pass his life in the service of the State in distant countries can't be as well known as a man who occupies a prominent position in party and parliamentary iffe at home. But when we see a man, without influence and unconnected with great families, steadily promoted in his profession by a succession of Foreign Ministers, as opportunities arise; when we see that man esteemed and appreciated in the countries in which he has resided, both by natives and English; when we see that his reputation has traveled before him to the country to which he is now accredited, we may be tolerably certain that he owes his promotion in his profession to his own merits and

THE ARMY BILL. On the 2d of January, in the debate upon Article 6 of the Army bill, M. Javal brought forward an amendment requiring that substitutes in the National amendment requiring that substitutes in the National Guard Mobile should not be permitted. After a long debate the Chamber decided, by 144 to 105 votes, that the smendment should be taken into consideration. Article 7 of the bill was adopted. The Chamber adopted an amendment to Article 8, accepted by the Government, stipulating that the Army law should not interfere with the liberty of citizens to travel abroad. Article 9 and the remaining clauses of the bill were passed. The Chamber were not to sit again until the 4th.

THE PRESS LAW. In the Chamber of Deputies on the 2d of January, after he minutes of the last meeting had been read, M. Gueroult said that 10 or 12 newspapers had been cited before roult said that 10 or 12 newspapers had been cited before the "Juge d'Instruction" for contravening the Pebruary decree as to summaries of debates in the Chambers. The journals could estimate the debates, but how were they to estimate public opinion without previously making it known! M. Rouher replied that, as the matter had been made an object of judicial proceeding, the question could not come before the Corps Legislatif. The Government rejected the suggestion that it desired to prevent free dis-cussion. An opportunity would naturally arise for the House to discuss this question when the Press law came on for consideration.

A Paris correspondent of the Nord, writing on the 1st

ments have been forwarded by the police of Parls as a New-Year's gift to the Government of Great Britain. THE LEGION OF HONOR.

The following statistics of the Legion of Honor have recently been published: Last New Year's day there were 66 Grand Crosses of the Order, worn by Ministers of State, marshals, admirals, generals, and members of the

The Moniteur du Soir says: The Moniteur du Soir says:

"The year begins under favorable auspices. Peace is not disturbed in any part of Europe. Thanks to the wisdom of nations and their Governments, it may be hoped that the questions which occupy the attention of diplomacy will be amicably settled upon satisfactory terms. The peoples, enlightened as to their interests and duties, are called upon to assist one another in the work of pregress as the object of their common efforts. The lessons of 1867 will not be lost. The anarchical attempts in Spain. are called upon to assist one another in the work of progress as the object of their common efforts. The lessons of 1867 will not be lost. The anarchical attempts in Spain. England, and Italy have encountered just reprobation from the good sense of the populations. Faithful to the traditions of her policy, France continues to fulfill her civilizing mission. The Universal Exhibition has become the symbol of those ideas of brotherhood and solidarity which form the honor of our age. At home France has understood how to reconcile the principle of authority with the regular exercise of wise and fertile liberty. The country has availed itself of every opportunity to testify its gratitude to the Emperor, and has once more shown in the recent debates of the Chambers the intimate agreement existing between it and the Government. Abroad France has exerted her influence in favor of the peace and general interests of Europe. If France has energetically supported the Pontifical Throne, it was because the cause of the Holy See was that of right and justice, based upon treaties. France, by opposing the excesses of revolutionary factions, has rendered a signal service to the Papacy, to the Government of Victor Emmanuel, and to the whole of Italy. France, in inviting indiscriminately all the European Powers to facilitate by the moral authority of their collective counsels the work of conculation, has given a new proof of her political impartiality. The Government of the Emperer, which has received the testimonials of sympathy from various Governments, hopes to cause the practical value of its proposals to be recognized."

Count von der Goltz was received on the morning of 2d of January, and left Paris in the evening.

Baron Budberg, the Russian Embassador at Paris, and who is now in St. Petersburg, is not to return to Paris until the end of January.

Severe frost had set in in Paris on New-Year's day, and on the 2d of January the Seine was completely frozen.

Liberation of the France imprisioned at Nagasski have been liberated

SWITZERLAND.

RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

A Berne dispatch of Jan. 3 announces that the Federal Council have dispatched fresh credentials to the Swiss Consul-General in Mexico directing him to express the sympathics of Switzerland with the Mexican Republic.

LETTER FROM GARIBALDI.

## Gen. Garibaldi, writing from Caprera on the 24th of December, to the treasurer of the Birmingham fund for aiding the Italian volunteers, says:

fund for aiding the Italian volunteers, says:

"I read in your journals that your Roman Catholic fellow-citizens claim the fullest equality of civil and religious liberty with you; but what is the freedom which they grant to you in States in which they are the most numerous and powerful! This question may be answered by one clance at the present condition of the Roman dominions. There is no political or religious freedom whatever for those out of the pale of the Papal Church. All translations of the English version of the Bible are strictly forbidden. English newspapers are also interdicted if addressed to Italians."

After referring to the suppression of the Scotch Presbyterian service in Rome, Garibaldi continues:

"The Church of Rome declares that she is infallible, eternal, unchangeable; and in an allocution of the present Pope to the Cardinals, in September, 1851, he states that the Catholic religion, with all its rights, ought to be exclusively dominant in such sort that every other worship should be banished and interdicted. In the same allocution the Pope explains also that by ecclesiastical liberty is meant 'the free exercise of their proper episcopal jurisdiction by the bishops.' The recent addresses of the islishop of Orieans and of Cardinals Bonnechose and Donnet, asserting the precedence of Church over all political institutions, are, therefore, only in accordance with the programme so clearly and distinctly laid down by the present Pope. The cause of England and that of Italy are alike menaced by the overbearing pretensions of the Papacy."

Some of the survivors of the battle of Mentana having met at a fraternal banquet in Mantua on the 16th ult., the following telegram was sent to Gen. Garibaldi:

an affectionate greeting. Urge on the completion of our unity. Call upon us; we are ready." The General sent the following reply:

# "CAPRERA, Dec. 22, 1867.—My Dear Fingi: I have received from a lady the following motio: 'Victory is achieved by perseverance.' I hope Italy will remember this motio next Spring. My affectionate complainments to the companions in arms of yours. G. GARBALDI." THE PAPAL STATES

THE POPE'S RECEPTIONS.

The Pope on the 1st of January received Gen. de Failly and the principal French officers. Count de Sartiges also admitted the French officers, ecclesiasti-cal dignitaries, and distinguished Roman and foreign per-sonages, among them being Lord Clarendon." On the same day Count Criveill, the new Austrian Embassador. has presented his letters of credence in a private audience. On the 31st of Dec. the Pope was present at a Te Deum in the Church of Jesus, on the occasion of the close of the year. He was received with great enthusiasmon

# CORRUPTION AT ROME.

CORRUPTION AT ROME.

The Italie has the following:

"Cardinal Patrizi has issued an edict, preceded by a letter addressed to the Cardinal by the Pope himself. His Holiness deplores the corruption of the Romans, who are guilty of three great sins—continual blasphemy, disregard of holidays, and disrespect in the churches. In order to prevent such scandals, the Pope directs that the old penal laws, and the very severe ones of Leo XII., should be put in force. The Cardinal's edict promulgates the punishments to be inflicted on those who should be proved by two respectable persons to have utered one or more blasphemies; to have worked on holidays—the masters being made responsible, in the latter case, for their men; to have behaved disrespectfully in church. The last paragraph is more especially directed against females, who are to be prevented from wearing short dresses. They are also required to appear in church with valls; but the vall, which is to be substituted for the modern small hat, is not to be converted into a new ornament for the head, which is to be modestly covered."

A the express solicitation of the Empress Euxenie—it is said—the Pope has conferred a cardinal's hat upon M. Darboy, Archbishop of Paris.

## PRUSSIA. REVIEW OF THE YEAR.

The Provincial Correspondens oft he of Jan. 2 publishes an article reviewing the position of Germany at the end of the year 1867. It congratulates the country at the end of the year 1867. It congratulates the country on the completion of the North German Constitution, the further development of which it says may confidently be left to the future. The Federal army is as fit to take the field as the Prussian army. All the great Powers have recognized the Confederation. The separation of the North and South is, in fact, overcome by the military and commercial alliances. The German people feel themselves more united and powerful than they have ever been before. The change is appreciated abroad, and acknowledged. Germany, in all directions, can throw the weight of her great national atrength into the scale. The spirit of the people, and the strength of the Government are a guarantee of new strength, and serve, above all, for the preservation of the peace.

TURKISH AND HUNGARIAN AFFAIRS. The Vienna Debatte of Jan. 4 announces that the Turkish Embassador, Haider Effendi, has re-

that the Turkish Embassador, Haider Effendi, has re-ceived an order from Constantinople to proceed at once to London. He probably leaves to-day. This mission is said to be connected with the present relations of the Russian and Turkish Cabinets. The Presse of to-day states that it is reported in Pesth that Baron Friedrich Podmaniezky, M. Trefort, and Gen. Klapks have been respectively made Under Secretaries of Foreign Affairs, Finances, and War, for the whole em-pire.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The London Globe says: "It is to be feared I have informed you of the complaints made by the English Cabinet to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs respecting the invasion of the Fenians. The presentiments of the English have been justified by events. It appears to be proved that the Fenian organization has its accomplices in France, and that its name is, not that of a sect, but of a legion. Searches are said to have been made, with much prudence and without arrests, by order of the Prefect of the Police in a certain quarter of the Faubourg du Temple, which have led to the seizure of correspondence of the most interesting description between the English Fenians and the revolutionists of Paris. Among it were discovered, it is said, plans of fresh outrages to be carried out in England, the destruction of the fleet, and the names of the most important correspondents of the Fenian movement in London. The discovery, which in no way menaced the French, has, I repeat, been kept quite secret, but the precious focu-

either alone, or in concert with Prussia and Italy, which Powers acquiesce in Russia's view of the situation." The French journals publish the following telegram dated Marseilles, Jan. 3:

dated Marseilles, Jan. 3:

"Letters from Constantinople of the 25th say that Gen. Ignatieff had been received by the Sultan in secret audience, which had given rise to many commentaries, Much is said of a journey of Gen. Biblioff and various Russian officers in Turkey in Europe. Assertions are made that officers of the Russian staff had previously been taking plans of the Bosphorus and the environs of the capital. The Austrian Embassador had had an interview with the Sultan on the question of the Principalities. A deputation from Montenegro had arrived. It is said to ask for the cession, on the side of Albania, of a territory almost equal to the Principalities."

The Dibats, commenting on this, remarks that it is not

The Debats, commenting on this, remarks that it is not likely Russia has waited till the close of 1867 to make the observations above referred to, but it adds:

The Temps also refers to the gravity of the Eastern question, and concludes an article on the present state of

"Europe was never before in such a position. It may be thus defined: Public opinion is enlightened enough to see the dangers of the future, but it is too feeble to avert them."

The Vienna Wanderer of Jan. 1 publishes a short leader in which it is asserted that an outbreak is immi the East, and that Russia cannot recede from the attitude she has assumed without losing her prestige among the Christians in the East, and abandoning Crete, Greece, &c.

## POLAND.

The Pall Mall Gazette of the 3d of January

The Pall Mall Gazette of the 3d of January says:

"We mentioned the other day that persons engaged in commerce in the kingdom of Poland had suffered great inconvenience and loss in consequence of the withdrawal from circulation of all money but the Russian. This was part of the great Russitying system which is now being carried out in Poland. Another arbitrary measure has now been carried out as a further development of the same system. Russia is now the only great European State where the Julian Calendar is still used. The Poles, however, have hitherto used the Gregorian Calendar, which they adopted, together with the other nations of Western and Central Europe, while they still formed an independent State. By a decree just issued, the Government abolishes this distinction between its Polish and Russian subjects, ordering all official documents to be dated according to the old style only. In compliance with this order, the authorities now use the Julian Calendar, while the people date then letters according to the old style, as heretofore; a state of things which has, of course, cansed a lamentable confusion in most business transactions."

Attention has been turned to-day to a "proclamation" of the "Committee of the Folish Patriots residing abroad," addressed to their countrymen at home, calling on them to be prepared to rise en masse against Russia when the war which seems to be threatening shall break out. The proclamation has, it appears, been published in some of the journals of Prussia and Austrian parts of Foland. In that way it will reach the Poles of Russian-Poland.

# AFFAIRS IN CRETE.

The Greek news, like that via Constantinople counces an engagement between the insurgents and the Turks, in which the latter were worsted. The voy-ages of the steamer Union, from Syra to Candia, with provisions, continued uninterrupted.

# TURKEY.

THE CRETAN REFORMS.

The Levant Herald is in a position to contra dict the rumor that Mr. Elliot, M. Bourée, and Baro Prokesch have addressed identic Notes to the Porte ask ing for the application of the proposed Cretan reforms to the other provinces of the empire. We have reason, however, to believe that their Excellencies have separately pointed out the logical necessity of such an extension; but no joint action in support of the recommendation has, as yet, been taken. It is probable, indeed, that this will not be necessary, as our information further states that Faud Pasha himself is favorable to a measure which, in both the wisdom and liberality of its statesmanship, would eclipse any yet promised during the present reign.

The Lerant Herald says: At the Ports, nothing is said. ing for the application of the proposed Cretan reforms to

The Lerant Herald says: At the Porte, nothing is said to be known of the rumored intention of the Viceroy to refuse payment of his tribute. We recently announced the receipt of a considerable installment on this account, but as a large balance is still in arrear that fact may have given rise to the report. It is hard, however, to say what is not possible, or even probable, in the present evidently transition state of Egyptian policy. That the Vicerov's play is for independence seems as plain as anything well can be in Eastern statecraft, and, of course, one of his earliest moves in that direction would be to step the supplies. Cairo rumor, it will be remembered, attributed to the new Chamber an indisposition during the last sitting to vote the amount even for the current year, and a revival of the report on the eve of the reassembly of that farcical Parliament may not be without significance. As burg telegraphist—with whom the wish may have be father to the thought—is in advance of the fact.

# THE ALBANY LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Jan. 17, 1868.

A message was received from the Governor, covering a communication from Gen. Grant asking the State to cede to the United States jurisdiction over David's Island in the harbor of New-York. Subsequently a bill for this purpose was introduced.

By Mr. GENET—Incorporating the Péople's Railroad Company of New-York.

By Mr. BANKS—Incorporating the Consolidated Express Company.

Press Company.

[The bill incorporates sundry parties for the purpose of carrying express matter of every kind to and from the lower part of New-York to Harlem River.]

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BANKS—Incorporating the Union Safe Deposit

Company.

By Mr. CAULDWELL (per Mr. Genet)—To create a Har-bor District and Board of Wharves and Plers therein; also, incorporating the New-York Underground Railroad Company; and Relative to the New-York Mutual Gasilght Company.

Company.

[The bill confers the privilege of sections 20, 21, and 22 of the general law of 1848.]

By Mr. MATTOON—The annual Canal Appropriation ill.
Adjourned till Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.
BILLS INTRODUCED.
By Mr. QUINN—To provide for a puble market in New-York.

By Mr. KIERNAN—To incorporate the Depositors' Savings Bank in New-York.

By Mr. McKIEVER—To reduce the fare on the Eighth-

ave. Railroad.

By Mr. J. L. FLAGG—To amend the acts relative to the Troy City authorities.

By Mr. GALVIN—For the relief of the Franklin Insurance Company, also, To reduce to fare on the Sixth ave. Railroad.

Railroad.
Mr. SHERMAN—To incorporate the Newburgh Industrial Savings Bank.
By Mr. LAWRENCE—To incorporate the Sixth Avenue

trial Savings Bank.

By Mr. LAWRENCE—To incorporate the Sixth Avenue
Savings Bank of New York.

By Mr. PREAR—To incorporate the Public Exchange
of New York.

Motions and resolutions providing for the
appointment of a committee to inquire into the affairs of
the Adiorondae Railroad.

Mr. KIERNAN moved that the resolutions be referred to
the Committee on Railroads. Adopted.

Mr. LOUNSBURY offered the following:
Resolved, That Edwin M. Stanton, in persisting in claiming a position as Secretary of War in the Cabinet of President Johnson, having been requested by his Chief to resign, and charged by message to the United States Congress with infidelity in office, and with a breach of offielal courtess and confidence, is opposed to public decency, contrary to the theory of our Government, and
subversive of the peace and harmony of the country.

Mr. FREAR moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. FREAR moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Federal Relations.
Mr. MURPHY moved to amend by referring it to the Committee on Grievances. Adopted.
Mr. JOHNSON moved that a Special Committee of three be appointed to ascertain what law, if any, is necessary to compel railroad companies to reuve snow from between their tracks. Referred.
The SPEAKER presented the transactions of the New-York State Eelectic Medical Society.
Mr. ACKERT moved to reconsider the vote referring the resolution offered by Mr. Lounsbury, relative to Secretary Stanton, to the Committee on Grievances. Adopted.
Adjourned to Monday evening at 7 o'clock.

THE VACANCY IN THE COURT OF APPEALS. ALBANY, Jan. 17 .- It is understood that Gov. Fenton has tendered to Judge Mason of Madison County, the seat on the Court of Appeals bench, made vacant by the death of Judge Wright.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR FOR JAN. 18. ALBANY, Jan. 17.—The following is the day calendar in the Court of Appeals for Jan. 18: Nos. 31, 81, 82, 83, 84, 26, 46, 4, 85, 880, 6, 89, 90, 91, 92.

TRACY VS. THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SELMA, ALA.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 17 .- In the Court of Ar ALBANY, N. 1., Jan. 17.—In the Court of Appeals to-day, the case of Tracey against the First National Bank of Selms, Ala., which became insolvent last April, was argued by Mr. Crittenden for receiver and Mr. Smith for plaintiff. The receiver seeks to set aside an attachment procured under a State law upon the grounds that the State law is in conflict with the Federal statute, that the bank cannot be called a foreign corporation, and that the Unified States have a prior lien upon the assets, as well as upon other arounds. Deceden reserved.

# WASHINGTON.

DENT'S ORGAN PREPARING TO DEMOLISH GEN. GRANT-FINANCIAL AFFAIRS-RUMOR THAT NATIONAL BANKS ARE USING THEIR CAPITAL IN UNSAFE SPECULATION-DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday. Jan. 17, 1868.

TRIEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNG.

Gen. Grant, President Johnson, and Secretary Stanton still supply the staple topics of conversation to the political and other circles of Washington. At one time it is the President who is on the stage, then the General and again the Secretary of War, either playing his great or little part, as the case may be and applauded on this side and condemned on that. Gen. Grant, however, is the central figure and all eyes are intently fixed on him. Very many people are exceedingly uneasy that he does not speak a little more, and are putting all sorts of speeches into his mouth, such speeches as they think he ought to make but does not. His appearance on the floor of the House yesterday when reconstruction was being debated has led to all sorts of stories in reference to his views on that particular point. It was inferred immediately that he wished the bill pending before the House changed somewhat-that he did not want the appointment of the district commanders thrown into his hands. But Gen. Grant did not speak one word on the subject, and merely came there to listen to the fervid eloquence of honorable members. The General, so far from volunteering opinions, minded his own business, as he said he always did in some recently published evidence, and contented himself with commending the rhetoric of his friends. When the subject of reconstruction comes before Gen. Grant, he will decide upon it, and not until then. Secretary Stanton is at the War Department, apparently quite happy and contented. He receives his friends very cordially, and disposes of all the business that comes before him with his usual promptness and dispatch. Senators Fessenden, Cameron, Anthony and Wilson, and a swarm of Representatives, called on him to-day, with all of whom he had pleasant interviews.

The President's organ here will, in to-morrow's ssue, contain an official statement from Mr. Johnson to the effect that several members of his Cabinet to-day compared notes of the Cabinet meeting held on last Thursday, and all agreed that at that meeting Gen. Grant acknowledged that he had made an agreement with the President that he would give him timely warning of what he would do should the Senate reinstate Mr. Stanton in the War Department. The same article will call on Gen. Grant to explain, which of course he will do-in his usual way.

The Ways and Means Committee have adopted the basis upon which the tax bill is to be framed, and will proceed to its consideration at an early date, with the view of maturing it as early as possible They will endeavor to reduce taxation on the industrial pursuits, and make an effort to collect the revenue from articles of luxury. The estimate for the next fiscal year is \$150,000,000, which, they are satisfied, can be collected mostly from: First, distilled spirits; second, tobacco and the manufactures of tobacco; third. stamps; fourth, special taxes; fifth, income; sixth, dividends; seventh, luxuries and amusements; eighth, banks and railroads; and, ninth, legacies and successions; all this provided that the law is made so stringent that fraud, corruption, and peculation are completely stopped. In regard to the reduction of the tax on whisky, the ommittee have not yet come to any conclusion, but are getting all the information they can on the subject. It seems to be very generally conceded, however, that some reduction will be proposed, but the Committee are anxious to obtain the sense of the House on the advisability of such a measure, as they do not desire to bring in a bill that will not be accent-

There has transpired here a matter which, unless reports received during the past three days are grossly exaggerated, seriously affects the interests of several New-York banks. The Controller of the Currency and Secretary of the Treasury have received complaints that the capital of certain National Banks the National Currency act. It is alleged that officers of the banks are involving their stability by loaning great sums on fancy railroad stocks at inflated prices. The Secretary has ordered an immediate investigation to be made by the examiners, with a view, if the complaints are well founded, of compelling the banks to comply with the requirements of the National Currency act. The defalcation of Leverich, teller of the City Bank, in consequence of speculations in Rock Island, are said to have precipitated this action.

The House Military Committee to-day had a long discussion on the question of reducing the army, and, it is understood, came to the conclusion that it is not advisable at present to cut down the military forces further than will be accomplished by the recent orders of Gen. Grant. It appears, from data before the Committee that nearly one half of our troops are in the Southern States, and that until the work of Reconstruction is complete their services are necessary, A large portion of troops are in the Indian country guarding telegraph lines, wagon routes, &c., and so far from a decrease being possible there, the present force is hardly adequate to the discharge of the work required. Gen. Grant is of opinion that until that time arrives he cannot spare a man. He therefore recommends that the present maximum be

retained in service.

The House Pacific Railroad Committee to-day authorized their Chairman to report a bill instructing the Secretary of the Interior to allow the public lands along the lines of the various railroads which have been withdrawn from market, to be opened for settlement. This course will enable the country through which they pass to be speedily settled and improved, and materially aid in protecting the lines of those roads, and in a short time relieve the military which are now stationed as guards along the

The Sepate was not in session to-day. The Reconstruction debate was continued in the House to-day, consumming most of the session. Mr. Bingham, who has charge of the bill, is very liberal with the large number of members who wish to speak on the subject. Previously he had given notice that he would call the previous question to-day, but not wishing to rush matters unnecessarily, he agreed to-day not to close the debate until Monday. It was also agreed to devote all day to-morrow to speech-making on the bill. If a vote is taken on Monday, then there will have been seven days allowed for debate. Counting

the night session of yesterday as equivalent to one day's session, all, both Republicans and Democrats, seem satisfied with the ample time allowed them to debate this matter, and after the bill is disposed of there cannot be any grumbling as to haste. Gen. Garfield and Gov. Boutwell made brief but able and logical speeches on Reconstruction to-day. Mr. Hubbard of Connecticut. made his maiden speech, which was a spread-eagle argument against the Congressional plan of Reconstruction. Mr. Brooks replied to Mr. Boutwell in a noisy and excited speech, which seemed to amuse the crowded galleries.

The President keeps a number of gentlemen restless and anxious, owing to his indecision in the matter of appointing a successor to Mr. Theaker, ex-Commissioner of Patents. John C. Cox of the Interior Department, Judge James of Illinois, and Wm. D. Bishop of Conn., are, it is said, anxious to take charge of the Patent office, and are being pressed by their friends for the position. Mr. Mungen of Ohio and Garret Davis of Kentucky support Cox very vigorously, and Secretary Browning is also said to favor his nomination.

Gen. Hancock has issued an important order to

Registers of voters, advising them that the law fairly interpreted must be their guide in determining qalifications, and not Gen. Sheridan's construction there-

of, as set forth in his printed memoranda of disqualifications issued in May, 1867. Speaker Colfax gave his first reception of the season this evening. It was attended by nearly all

the celebrities of Washington. Pope, Ord, Sheridau and Stanton were there. Ex-Gov. Flanders of Louisiana arrived here to-day

from New-Orleans. Gen. Howard, Commissioner of the Freedmen's

Bureau, was on the floor of the House this afternoon, in consultation with Mr. Eliot of Massachusetts Chairman of Committee on Freedmen's Affairs.

Reports were received at the headquarters of the

Freedmen's Bureau to-day from Gen. Sewall, Assist

ant Inspetor General, dated Jan. 8, in which he says

that from Holly Spring-the date of his last report-

he proceeded to New-Orleans, which place he left on

the 3d inst., thence via Baton Rouge to Vicksburg

stopping at various points where destitution was represented to be the greatest. It is true, he writes, that an unsettled state of affairs exist, and at present it is almost impossible to determine what the result will be. At present there is a great amount of destitution, but no starvation. The planters are without much means, and it is reported that comparatively a few plantations will be working the ensuing year. It this is so, of course the freedmen will not readily find employment, and must be assisted. Gen. Sewall does not think as much cotton will be planted as formerly, but that more attention will be paid to the cultivation of corn and other cereals. But very few contracts are yet being made with the freedmen, and by far the largest part of them are employed at present. The report further states, it is asserted by well-informed and apparently trustworthy persons that there is an organized and fixed determination on the part of the planters to force the negroes to work at a lower rate of wages, and, if possible, to secure his labor for the same amount of compensation given him when in slavery, and that for this purpose the refusal to contract and threatened abandonment of all agricultural pursuits is made. He could not find any evidence of such an organized plan or concert of action; but the evident desire manifested by the farmers of these States to compel the negroes to work, were it only for his part of the means of subsistence, points in that direction. He expresses the opinion that it will be necessary for the Government to issue a limited amount of rations in the river counties in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Arkansas. The most destitute districts of Louisiana are the parishes of Baton Rouge, West Feliciana, Arcenon, Madison, Carroll, and Concordia. There is not much present or prospective destitution reported back from either of the rivers. The same condition of affairs exists in Mississippi and Arkansas. In the interior there is little or no cause for apprehension of suffering. Gen. Sewall reports that many of the agents that were sent to Mississippi were worthless, and suggests that if any more are to be sent, to be careful in selecting them. It is repo it is almost impossible to determine what the result will be. At present there is a great amount of desti-

Egbert H. Grandin was yesterday confirmed by the Senate as United States Attorney for the Southern District of New-York in place of Mr. Martin, removed The latter, it will be recollected, is the man who re

cently shot Judge Busteed. The Committee on Ways and Means of the House adopted this morning, in committee, the following resolution to guide the Committee in the amendments in the Internal Revenue laws:

in the Internal Revenue laws:

Resolved, As the sense of the Committee, that \$150,000,000
shall be considered as the amount necessary to be obtained
from internal taxes; and that the same shall, as far as
practicable, be collected from: First: Distilled spirits
and fermented liquors. Second: Tobacco and manufacturers of tobacco. Third: Stamps. Fourth: Special taxes.
Fifth: Incomes. Sixth: Dividends. Sevenin: Laxuries
and amusements. Eighth: Banks and Railroads. Ninth:
Gross receipts. Tenth: Legacies and successions. Leaving
the lowest possible sum to be collected from the industrial pursuits, or relieving that class of interests entirely.

Following are the receipts from Customs at the

Following are the receipts from Customs at the ports below named from Jan. 2 to Jan. 11, inclusive: Boston, \$229,368; New-York, \$2,376,000; Philadelphia, \$103,918; Baltimore, \$157,916; New-Orleans, from Dec. 21 to Dec. 31, 1867, \$161,507; San Francisco, from Dec. 1 to Dec. 14, \$250,688. Total, \$3,388,804. Gen, Howard to-day addressed a circular to the agents of the Aid Society, and the officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, and to the pastors of the colored people's churches in the District of Columbia saying: "It is reported to me that numbers of people living in and around the District of Columbia are at present coming to this city and to Georgetown, and that others who have been procured homes North and West are to some extent, spending what they

and West are, to some extent, spending what they have earned on their return to Washington. The destitution in this city is already consider and increasing, as you are all well aware, on acc

and increasing, as you are all well aware, on account of the large number of employes that have been discharged by different branches of the Government, together with the suspension of various industrial operations, by reasons of the severity of the weather and from other causes. Please use all the influence you can exert to check this immigration and urge upon every ablebodied man and woman, ont of employment, the necessity of seeking homes in other places. Advise those who are needy to apply to the employment agents in different parts of the city for assistance to procure places.

agents in different parts of the city for assistance to procure places.

The following telegram, dated San Francisco, Jan. 16. was received here to-day:

To Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD: Assay on gold ore from Aliaska \$13,000 per tun. Details by letter.

The following-named gentlemen have to-day been designated by the President as Commissioners for the Annual Assay at the Mint of the United States in Philadelphia, on the tenth day of February next: The Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles, New-York; Prof. Joseph Henry, Washington, D. C.; Prof. John Torrey, N. Y.; the Hon. J. P. Putnam, Boston; the Hon. J. K. McClintock, Pittsburgh; D. F. D. Bell, Louisville; Gen. John Hewston, jr., San Francisco; John J. Knox, Treasury Department, and Franklin Peale, esq., Philadelphia.

# THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 17 .- In Convention Mr. PERRY offered a resolution providing that hereafter so members shall constitute a working quorum, but that its final work shall be adopted by a majority of all memadjournment for wast of a quorum, to be denied pay for that day. Tabled under the rule.

The Convention took up the report of the Committee on the powers and duties of the Legislature. Section 19 was stricken out, and a substitute by Mr. Runney adopted, providing that Lotteries and the sale of Lottery tickets be prohibited in the State.

In the evening session of the Convention consideration of the report on the powers and duties of the Legislature was concluded, and the article was adopted. The report of the Committee on Future Amendments and Revisions was adopted, fixing 1886 as the time when the people shall vote on the question of holding another Convention to revise the Constitution. The Convention then adjourned.

THE PROPOSED RELIEF OF THE POOR OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, ?

NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1868. ?

The Hon. WILLIAM HITCHMAN, Speaker of the Assembly.

DEAR SIR: The Citizens' Association of New-York begs leave to call your attention to the bill that has passed the Senate, proposing to raise by tax an additional \$500,000 for the relief of the poor of this city; and also proposing to give the expenditure of this money to a new set of officials to be appointed by the Controller. This Association cannot but consider this measure in its present shape, unsound and inexpedient. If this extra appropriation is needed the expenditure of the money should devolve upon the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction of this city to whom this kind of work pecu arry belongs. The Commissioners are men of integry and thorough efficiency, and they have made their department a model of economy. They now expend about \$1,000,000 upon the public institutions under their charge, including the relief of the worthy poor of our city. Their whole department is well organized, there being district visitors for the relief of the poor in every part of our city. The Commissioners are well acquainted with the whole sphere the expenditure of this additional \$500,000 should come. They know the worthy poor, and could disburse the money without the cost of an additional dollar to the public, whereas if this new set of officials should be created, over \$500,000 of the fund would be consumed for salaries only. The Association has just made a careful inspection of all the institutions under the care of the Commissioners, and has found them to be in admirable condition, showing the most thorough knowledge and efficiency on the part of the Commissioners of experience in this very kind of work, and they command the respect and confidence of the commissioners of charities and Correction, within whose sphere of duty the work properly comes. The Association is by no means opposed to additional appropriations for the relief of the poor (for which however, the